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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



Seeing Things Whole

Life is full of irritations. Some of them are little things, like a gate that won't close properly or a crowd blocking a doorway. Others, like misunderstanding one another and not being able to explain ourselves clearly, are more serious, and take a greater toll of our good nature. Our tension mounts, our humour subsides, and the first thing we know we are smothered under a pile of incidents which, each perhaps unimportant in itself, has the power to destroy our enjoyment of life.

Thinking about our problems will not by itself rid us of our worries and fears, but thinking *straight* about problems, hopes and plans will make us surer of ourselves, increase our confidence, and thereby reduce both worry and fear.

Straight thinking doesn't depend entirely upon logic or anything like that, but it does demand that we take time to think. But there are fallacies in thinking of which we must beware. It is not always the truth of basic ideas that counts toward accuracy; we must also take into account the way they are put together. If we say "The moon is made of green cheese" we are dealing with two realities—the moon and green cheese—but we put them together wrongly and our judgement is wrong.

There are two ways of making a decision. We may make observations, weigh the possibilities, and decide what to do or say. That is the rational way. Or we may decide without conscious thinking, as we so often do about the little things in life.

We would be in a continual turmoil if we had to think consciously and by rule about every little thing we did during the day. It would be harrowing, we would lose a great deal of our spontaneity, it would become harder and harder to accomplish anything, and we would be continually getting lost in byways. The person who is indecisive about little things is like a

cat chasing its tail, the centre of a complex drama but getting nowhere.

Thinking is not easy. Some of us imagine that we are thinking when we are really only sitting at our ease watching a memory movie. Reverie can be deceptive. We may sit down to ponder a problem, and with a corner of one eye on a corner of the truth we may spend an hour wandering without profit amid things that interest us but are not important to the question at hand.

The processes of thinking may appear cold and intellectual, whereas we know that life calls for decisions and actions in which emotions and imagination play a part. Well, many of these decisions and actions are based, we like to boast, on "common sense" and logical thinking is merely the science of common sense. The man of eminent common sense, the woman of good judgment, are persons whose minds think clearly and are not influenced by prejudice, narrow views, pig-headedness and false values.

This is the virtue we may call "seeing things whole." To think straight, a person's observation must include the unwelcome as well as the welcome facts; he must be able to separate the important from the unimportant; he must take note of uninteresting facts that have a bearing on the question, and not only of the facts which have special interest for him. The man who wishes to think effectively cannot afford to wear blinkers.

Our Cover Picture

What to say about the cover this month? Well, it's a breaker plow, working in the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College, with Bob Watson riding the plow, while his son gets an early start running a tractor. Prof. Crampton took the photograph.

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Water — Slave or Master?

by Lloyd L. Harrold



Water at rest is a delight to most of us.

IS water our slave or our master? How often have we seen water, like soil, be made to support prosperous communities? That is, when its supply and its energy or flow is properly controlled and wisely used. Also, uncontrolled water and its unwise use, like soil, has caused distress and impaired — yes, even destroyed — the livelihood of communities and entire nations. Knowing the damage uncontrolled water will do and the importance of good water supplies for industrial and urban developments, there can be no stream, rivulet, or even those tiny rills in the wheatfields that is not a matter of some concern to all the people. You may consider your own individual interest in the farm to be only local and yet it builds up, almost imperceptibly into general and national interest. Now as our consideration is directed more to the subject of the moment we find the farmer in a rather important spot. On *his* land the rain falls. *His* land has the first call on this rain water. The soil will absorb as much as it can and the excess will run off. Some soil water percolates beyond the root zone to recharge the great ground-water reservoirs. An important point for each to understand is that *his* treatment of the soil and its plant cover determines to some extent how much of this rain water is saved for further use and how much rushes off the farm, removing as much soil as it can carry.

Before presenting some measurements on the effect of land treatment on soil and water conservation, let us first consider the process of water use by crops. The process of soil water passing up through the plant system and evaporating from the leaf surface is called "transpiration". The process of water loss from soil surface to the atmosphere is called "evaporation". Both the processes,

acting hand in hand, deplete soil moisture. It is therefore, the combined total of the two in which we are interested. Such is termed "evapo-transpiration". Although this does not strictly represent the quantity of soil water passing up through the plant, it does provide a measure of the amount of soil moisture transferred to the atmosphere. When such is measured for different crops and cropping systems, they evaluate what has been commonly called "the water requirements of crops".

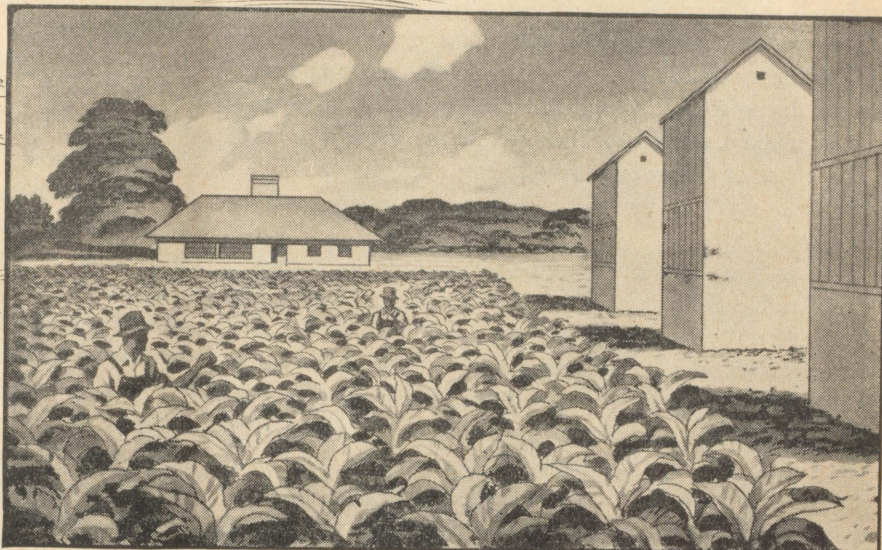
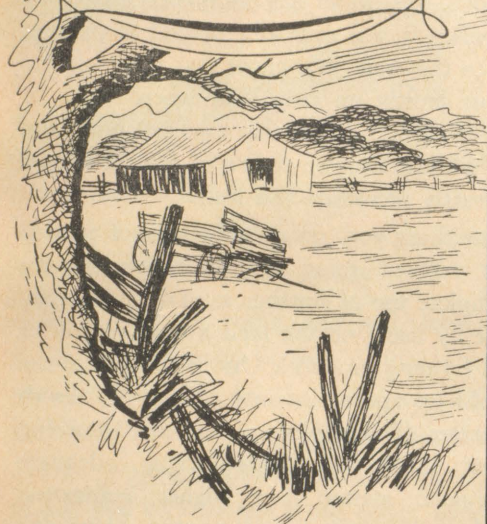
The annual evapo-transpiration is a sizable amount. It ranges from 60 to 90 percent of the annual precipitation. For example in one year we had 41 inches of precipitation. During the same year 28 inches of soil water went back to the atmosphere in evapo-transpiration. The bulk of this amount occurred in the growing season.

It is appropriate at this point to set forth a brief explanation of the major factors affecting evapo-transpiration. This will aid in understanding the water-requirement figures to be given later on. Of the energy radiated by the sun, some is absorbed by the vegetative leaf. This energy heats the leaf and the heat in turn evaporates water in the pores of the leaf. The water vapor thus formed diffuses into the atmosphere. As long as the heat absorbed by the leaf is used in evaporating water in the plant cells, the leaf temperature is kept cool. Whenever this evaporation rate exceeds the ability of the soil to supply water to the plant, the leaf temperature rises. For example, the daily transpiration rate of a corn-field in July may be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of water per acre. If the moisture content of the soil was so low as to release only $\frac{1}{10}$ inch per day, the leaf temperature of the corn plants would rise. Such rise in temperature may be so great as to kill the cells in many kinds of leaves. Permanent wilting and crop failures are apparent in such cases.

Two other factors influencing evapo-transpiration and crop production to be considered in a water conservation discussion are: (1) Drought resistant plants and (2) Effect of dew or the condensation of atmospheric moisture. A drought-resistant crop does not necessarily use less water per day than another type of crop as long as both are adequately supplied with water. The essential difference is that the leaves of the drought-resistant crop partly fold up in dry weather exposing a smaller surface to the sun. As they absorb less of the sun's energy when partly folded, the temperature rise is not injurious.

The effect of dew in the growing season is to conserve soil water. Much of this water which is condensed onto the vegetation and soil is evaporated before noon the following day. Yet, while this water is being evaporated, the temperature rise of the leaf is very little and the plant

YESTERDAYS IN AGRICULTURE



FROM "BLOW SAND" TO "LEAFY GOLD MINE"

The emergence of tobacco growing from the 'tabac canayen' days of early French settlement to today's flue cured crop of golden leaves worth 48 million dollars is another example of Canada's developing economy.

In Western Ontario's Norfolk County flue cured tobacco growing has transformed sandy areas of soil of low productivity into a community of prosperous farms. Growers faced many disappointments. The hard school of experience was their only guide. Spurred by high dollar yields per acre tobacco growing spread to Elgin, Brant, Oxford and other counties. Today, Canada's domestic requirements are being met and Ontario's tobacco is finding an outlet in the export market.

HAND IN HAND

Over the years Imperial Oil research has led the way in improving the efficiency of motor fuels and lubricants. Concurrently new products have been developed for use in both agriculture and industry.

Increasing mechanization and the introduction of new methods of production and curing have been a factor in spreading the flue cured tobacco area. Tractor drawn transplanters have largely replaced the more laborious and costly hand methods. The use of Esso Stove oil for curing tobacco has made it possible to control temperatures within narrow limits. Thus Imperial Oil research has complemented agricultural research in spreading the production of a product in high consumer demand.



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Farm Division

takes less water from the soil. It is not uncommon to find that the amount of water supplied by dew reaches a sizable figure — 2 to 3 inches of water in the May — September period.

Where the Water Comes From

What is the source of water for plant use? Is it the year's rainfall, the spring rainfall, or the growing season rainfall that supplies most of the crop water requirements? If we were considering, for the moment, corn which has its greatest demand for water late in the growing season, it would be correct to state that its water demands must be supplied largely from rainfall in the growing season. The effect of late winter and spring precipitation on soil moisture supplies for the root zone is usually lost by August.

It has been said that ground-water supplies furnish a considerable amount of water to growing plants. If this were generally true, then the pre-growing-season precipitation *would* affect water-supplies for agricultural crops. Note that the word "IF" was used. Also note that I am trying to limit our present consideration to agricultural crops. The matter of forest and other deep rooted use of ground water supplies is purposely omitted here. With all these qualifications you are probably wondering what kind of a statement is coming next. The reason for this "stage setting" will be apparent when you realize that it is contrary to the general concept that crops use appreciable quantities of capillary water. Here is the statement:

The movement of water upwards from the water in the zone of saturation under normal field conditions is exceedingly slow. Such water will not move upward very far fast enough to supply the water needed by vegetation. Within the past decade scientists have concluded from their studies that roots go down to get the water and that very little water moves upward to the roots. Deep-rooted plants such as trees or alfalfa can get water from ground-water supplies. Shallow rooted plants such as corn, small grain and clover get little or no water from deep ground-water supplies.

While this statement is fresh in our thinking we might as well take care of the concept of the blotter absorbing water by capillary attraction. Surely, a dry blotter will soak up an appreciable amount of water rather quickly. But such a condition of a very dry soil layer coming in contact with a saturated layer is not common in field experience. The moisture content of the various layers of the soil profile changes gradually from depth to depth.

Save Summer Rainfall

The main reason for dwelling on this subject at some length is to emphasize the importance of land management to *conserve summer rainfall for crop needs* rather than to expect much water from capillary movement from deep water supplies. Water conservation by land management is where your farm operators have an opportunity. We can not over-emphasize the fact that this is an opportunity

as well as a responsibility for each custodian of the land.

Observations at experiment stations show that under some cropping systems large quantities of water supplied by summer rainfall are wasted into streams. This has happened regardless of the fact that there was ample space to store the entire amount of storm water in the soil within the root zone. Yes, water has often been wasted by surface runoff when it was critically needed to prevent drought damage to the crop. We know that large surface runoff losses occur mostly on crop land where much of the soil surface is bare. Continuous row cropping and clean cultivation with little or no return of organic matter to the soil will greatly accelerate this loss.

Perhaps the best thing you can do to be sure of enough water for crops without going into irrigation systems is to make as complete use of summer rainfall as possible. This can be done by using on the land a combination of several improved farming practices. One is to operate the land so as to build up and maintain its ability to absorb rainfall at high rates. This process of the soil absorbing rainfall is called infiltration. Soils having adequate quantities of organic matter have higher infiltration capacities than these in continuous row crop where the organic content is very low. For example, a cornfield following a 2-year sod absorbed over 2 inches more rainfall in the growing season than a field in continuous corn. A 2-year sod preceding corn provides a better soil condition in the corn year than a 1-year sod.

The effect of the sod, although it was plowed under for corn, was to build a soil structure that resists rain-drop and water-flow erosion in the corn season. After 1 year of row crop the residual effect of the preceding sod is about two-thirds gone. In a second year of row crop the soil would not be able to absorb nearly as much rainfall as in the first year after sod. It is important, therefore, to keep the years of row crop separated by 1 or 2 years of sod. By following row crop with small grain, not only in the land fairly well protected but a means is also provided for making the meadow seeding. Thus is built up a typical 4-year rotation of row crop, small grain, and 2 years meadow. It is well to accompany this rotation with a live stock program to consume much of the grain and hay crops and furnish plenty of good manure for the land. In this way the organic matter content of the soil is maintained at a high level. The quantity of organic matter thus returned to the soil will not add appreciably to the capacity of the soil to hold water. It will, however, provide more water for crops by enabling the moisture content of the soil to be replenished by larger amounts of water absorbed from each rain storm.

Contouring the land that is, working the row crops on the level across the slope is another means of water conservation. The contour furrows hold the rain water on the land, giving it a longer time to soak into the ground. Unless the quantity of organic matter in the

soils of contour fields is maintained satisfactorily, the surplus surface water will not soak into the ground fast enough. Crops in a few such fields may in this way, be damaged from long wet periods.

Farming practices such as contour culture, contour strip cropping and terraces, reduce erosion, maintain better infiltration rates and provide more soil moisture for crop growth. The water conservation value of erosion control is illustrated by the fact that at one experiment station the eroded soil absorbed 2 inches less water than the soil where erosion had been reduced by control measures. As an eroded soil is usually less capable of absorbing rainfall, it suffers from drought quickly.

The value of water and soil conservation farming practices is generally known. Application of these measures is made field by field according to the individual needs. Different fields require different means of conservation. Yet the general approach directed towards the reduction of soil and water losses is the same. These reductions are

material but they are not complete — that is, the losses are not absolutely stopped. There is now experimental evidence that it may be possible to attain a more complete use of summer rainfall, but losses of water and soil may be further reduced. By beginning the conservation job right where the rain drop falls, its damage to soil structure can be lessened. If more of our summer rainfall is to be taken into the soil, the falling rain drop must not be allowed to expend its energy in breaking apart soil aggregates. Whenever soil aggregates or crumbs are torn apart by falling rain drops the fine soil particles thus formed fill up and clog the soil pores at the land surface.

This process of surface puddling and sealing by rain drops in row crop fields has been observed for many years. Its effect on water and soil conservation has not, however, been evaluated and publicized much until about ten years ago. An effective means for protecting the soil surface from rain drop puddling and erosion was found in mulches.

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What's New in Veterinary Science?

A monthly feature calling attention to developments in the control of those animal diseases that are prevalent at the time of publication. It is written by one of the veterinary group at MacDonald College.

AS we get ready for winter the health of our livestock should get very careful consideration. The old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" still stands, but the ounce of prevention has been improved by modern research. After a few years in a veterinary laboratory the workers know what kind of specimens they will receive each season, and the diseases which are described in letters often have a distinct seasonal character. In view of these facts we can at least give warning of what is most likely to occur on farms.

By late February we begin to see and hear of numerous cases of rickets in pigs, white scours in calves, a type of coryza in hens, and other signs of nutritional deficiencies. Most of these cases could be avoided if a little more attention was given to the fact that our long winter causes exhaustion of the stored supplies of vitamin A, and that chickens and pigs require extra fish oils at this time. Good green coloured alfalfa is a good source of this vitamin for cattle, and even for sows. White scours of calves and calf pneumonia are definitely influenced by supplies of vitamin A in the milk, and many owners give vitamin capsules to new-born calves as preventives. However, we do see cases where very severe forms of these diseases appear in spite of precautions, and a new way of handling them is to use a combination of an antibiotic, such as streptomycin, and a sulfa drug, as soon as the first signs of diarrhea, or difficulty in breathing, with a high temperature, appear.

* * *

It is to be noted that recent veterinary literature shows that an infection of the kidneys in cows, or pyelonephritis, which has been almost incurable, is responding to a treatment consisting of acidifying the urine and then giving large doses (at least two million units) of penicillin. This disease causes painful and frequent passage of a turbid, blood-stained urine, and very rapid loss of condition. It calls for prompt and early attention by a veterinarian if the animal is to be saved.

* * *

Poultry diseases appear and spread rapidly in the autumn, and in Quebec we are seeing more fowl-pox, infectious bronchitis and other virus diseases. We also have the dreaded Newcastle Disease now, although it is

very likely that it will be held in check as long as poultrymen use good common sense, and will cooperate with authorities. One rule holds good for all these diseases caused by filterable viruses—they cannot start on a farm until they have been introduced in new stock, or by carelessness in sanitation. It is important to keep all new birds in strict isolation for at least one month. Visitors to the plant, particularly people who visit other farms, should be discouraged. Essential visitors will probably wash their hands and boots in disinfectant before entering pens; if they do not, a gentle reminder is in order. Crates, cartons and old feed bags should be considered as possible carriers of virus, and should be disinfected or burned.

* * *

A severe form of enteritis, or inflammation of the small intestine, in turkey poults, is occurring this year. The birds' heads go dark, and they become very sleepy, but the droppings, while being liquid, are not bright yellow as in blackhead. Outbreaks seem to be set off by sudden changes in weather, housing, etc. Great care in disinfectant and keeping the birds comfortable is important, and a course of treatment with a sulfa drug such as sulfamethazine is helpful.

* * *

Recent questions show a misunderstanding about the use of antibiotics in feed for pigs and poultry. These substances, particularly penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and terramycin, are used in amounts of 25 parts, or less, per million parts of feed, as growth stimulants. They are still in experimental stages, and results are not always apparent. The point is that they are not to be used against disease, as the concentration is far too low for this purpose; they are classed as food supplements, not as drugs, at these levels. Whether or not they will cause generations of antibiotic resistant bacteria is not known, but it is the cause of some concern among veterinary bacteriologists.

* * *

1951 has been a bad year for parasites of sheep, due to the fact that we did not get the usual dry weather in June and July which keeps down the development of the young worms on the pasture. This is the second year since 1939, when we introduced the new preventive dosing of adult stock with phenothiazine, that additional treatments have been necessary. If there are still a few lambs not up to market grade they should be given two tablets (or 20 grams) or phenothiazine and should be given some supplementary feeding of oats and bran.

W.E.S.

Classes Commence At Dairy School

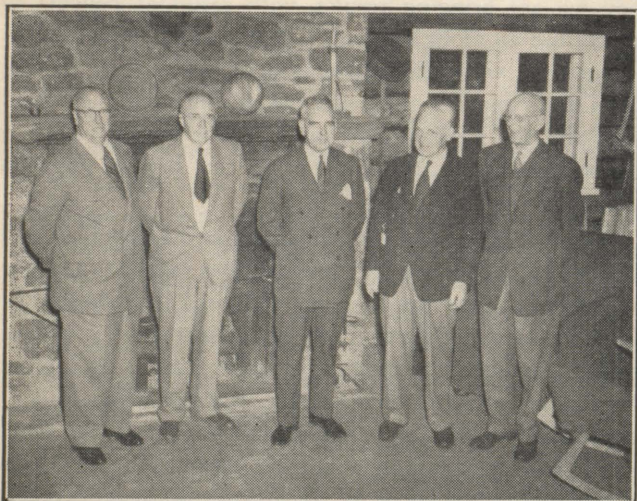
The Provincial Dairy School commenced its classes on the first of October, and the usual courses are being offered as in the past. Many of our readers may not realize that every employee of a butter or cheese factory who is responsible for manufacture or for the testing of milk and cream in any dairy establishment in Quebec must hold a certificate from the School.

Regular courses covering all branches of dairy technology are given, and in addition a number of special courses are available. The dairy technology course runs from October 1st to March 31. From October 15 to November 10 there will be a course on fluid milk production and handling; the manufacture of concentrated milk will be dealt with from November 12 until December 1st. Short courses of two days' duration on the manufacture of casein will be held in November and in February, and from January 21 to February 16 the butter industry will be featured. Cheesemaking will be on the curriculum from March 3 to 29th and ice cream making will be taken up from March 3 to March 15th.

Courses for milk testers are given in both French and English. The English course will be available from February 18th to March 1st, and French courses will take place January 7 to 19 and February 18 to March 1.

Anyone interested in taking any of these courses may obtain full information from the Director, Provincial Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Barley Breeding Aided



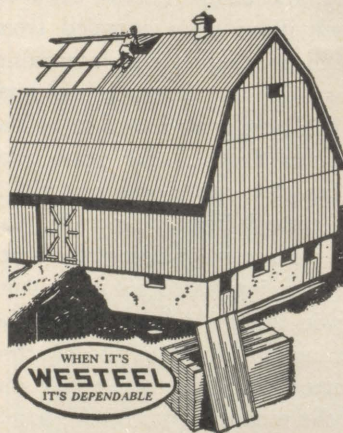
The National Barley Improvement Committee recently renewed its support of the barley breeding programme of Macdonald College by presenting the authorities with a cheque for \$3500. Our photograph, taken during the visit of the executives of the Committee to the College, shows Stuart Molson, governor of the Canadian Brewers' Association, Prof. Emile Lods, plant breeder and barley expert, Col. Hugh Hanson, president of the C.B.A., Dean W. H. Brittain, and Prof. L. C. Raymond, chairman of the College's Agronomy Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
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Provincial Exhibition as Colourful as Ever



Quebec's Fair continues from year to year to be a feature attraction for visitors from far and near, and this year's presentation was no exception. Blessed with good weather, the Provincial Exhibition recorded near-record crowds on every day, and all the booths, exhibits, buildings, and special presentations were crowded from early morning until late each evening. It was interesting to note the interest shown in the livestock exhibits. Although the Agriculture Building, which used to be the Coliseum before the disastrous fire of some years ago, has a very large seating capacity, there was scarcely a seat to be had when the annual livestock parade was going on, and even during the routine judging, the seats were filled with spectators. This interest is not so evident at many of the other fairs in this province. Perhaps the arrangements have something to do with it. Quebec prints a livestock programme which lists the name and parents of each entry, and the number worn by the handler of any one animal corresponds with that animal's number in the catalogue. With this information it is easy to follow the progress of the judging, and one can determine the placing in each class without waiting for the official announcement from the loudspeakers. This announcing is another thing that Quebec does well; as soon as a class has been judged, the announcement is made, and made so that it can be understood. All this adds to enjoyment of the judging and is something which could well be copied elsewhere.

The visitors from the United States, many of whom come to the Fair every fall, had a good introduction to

Quebec handicrafts in the Industrial Building. There seemed to be more carved wood figures, more wrought-iron, leather, hooked rugs and so forth on display than ever before, all of a quality to make the visitor gasp. Industrial firms had their usual elaborate displays, and the building was almost a trade fair in miniature.

In the Agriculture Building, the main display was that of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which this year featured the operations of the Field Husbandry or Agronomy Division. It was pointed out that 9000 acres of new farm land are being brought into production every year, and this new production, as well as a lot of farming on older land, is being directed into the right channels through the Farm Contests. By means of these contests a certain number of farmers enroll each year with the Department of Agriculture, which then undertakes to plan the operations on each farm in accordance with modern scientific practices. Apart from the advantage to the individual farmer in having his operations outlined for him, the Department has found that neighbouring farmers are quick to copy the methods which they see are bringing results, with resultant benefits to agriculture all along the line. Other points emphasised in the exhibits were the importance of soil testing, liming when tests showed the need for it, the value of good seed, and the improvement made in the barley yields in Quebec since the introduction of the Barley Contests some years ago.

Colonization, Public Health, Lands and Forests, all had their usual instructive and entertaining exhibits, and the one showing what has been accomplished by some of the better farmers in the colonization districts was a real eye-opener. In this connection, it is to be noted that Ludger Paradis, a farmer-colonist at Ste. Germaine de Palmarolle, in West Abitibi, is the second winner of the Gold Medal for Colonists, in a contest organized in 1950 to encourage improvement of farms in the new farming sections of the province.

Those who came to the fair to see a livestock show were not disappointed. Although the total number of animals that were at the show was a little less than last year, there was nothing lacking in the quality, as was evident as class after class of top-notch animals in the pink of condition came into the ring. Canadians led the parade in point of view of numbers, with 120 head;

there were 114 Holsteins, 112 Ayrshires and 61 Jerseys. In the hog barns were 82 pigs; Nicolet breeders were at Quebec for the first time, some showing animals brought in from Prince Edward Island. All the regular breeds of sheep were on hand, shown by some of the best of the province's breeders, which is an indication of the quality offered.

In Canadian cattle, eleven herds paraded before judge Bruno Gaudet, but the exhibits of O. A. Fowler, L. A. Sylvestre and the Provincial Farm School were the ones that walked away with the honours. Fowler had Lactor Prince for junior male champion, L. A. Sylvestre had the reserve grand champion, and the Farm School took the male grand championship with La Gorgendiere Champion, as well as all the female championships.

There were nine breeders with Holsteins, several of them shared the championships. G. R. Gladu's Ainslie Dixie Joe and the Jean Bosco Institute's entry were junior and reserve junior champions, while Gladu had the grand championship on Way Brook Legacy. In the female classes, W. K. McLeod had the junior championship on Mone Lee and the Hotel Dieu showed the reserve. McLeod had the grand champion female, Belle Texal Posch, and Brown Corporation had the reserve on Brown's Mistress Becky.

Gladu and McLeod won the Holstein Friesian special prize for their championships, and McLeod also won the Laval Dairy and the Barre prize for best senior herd and progeny of dam. Brown Corporation won the Royal Bank of Canada trophy for the senior get of sire class. Holstein judge was J. H. Innes.

Ayrshire were judged by S. J. Chagnon, who could not recall seeing any better classes than the ones that were at Quebec this year. J. W. MacGillvray & Sons showed at Quebec for the first time, and took the ribbons for reserve senior male, and senior and grand and reserve senior and grand female, as well as the tops in the senior herd class, plus the Canada Starch Company special prize. R. Pigeon had the senior and grand champion bull, De Vercheres Carabin, and the Quebec General Hospital showed the junior champion. Reserve senior and grand male ribbons were taken by A. Rouleau's Ayrmont Barbe-Bleue, and he also had the reserve junior. The junior and reserve junior champion females were shown by Levis College.

J. H. Grisdale from Iroquois judged the Jersey classes. Pierre Veillon of Sweetsburg had Gables King Noble for the grand champion male and the reserve went to J. P. Dubuc on Pinetree Sporting Navigator. The junior champion was another Veillon entry, with reserve honours going to Emile Couture.

In the sheep and swine classes, J. H. Couture and L. A. McCarthy of St. Augustin led the judging in the Leicesters, and J. B. Bernier of Yamachiche, Slack Brothers of Waterloo and Romuald Côté of l'Ange Gardien shared honours in the other breeds.

Merit Agricole Winners

Quebec's gold medal farmer for 1951 is J. Ernest Bourgeois, who operates a 150 acre farm at St. Ours sur Richelieu. When the judges had completed their visits to all the farms entered for this year's contest, that of Mr. Bourgeois was found to have scored 930½ points out of a possible 1000. Close behind, with 905½ points, was the farm of Geo. W. Johann at St. Mathieu de Dixville in Stanstead County.

Mr. Bourgeois won a silver medal ten years ago, when his farm scored 905 points. The increase of 25 points in this time is an indication of improvements that have been made on this farm in the past few years that brought it, this year, to a level which is not often reached in these competitions.

This is truly a family farm, for Mr. Bourgeois is never bothered with any labour problems, since he has 7 boys and 6 girls. Not all the family is still on the home farm, of course, but he and two of his sons manage to look after the work, with help from the other brothers from time to time. One son is studying for the priesthood and is soon to be ordained; the others are still at school. Two of the daughters are married and the others help their mother and father at home.

The farm has not been an easy one to bring to this high state of efficiency, for most of the land is clay which has required much work to drain and make fit for cultivation. But a network of drainage ditches takes care of the water, and constant and careful cultivation has paid off



Premier Duplessis congratulates Mr. Bourgeois, the 1951 Gold Medal winner in the Agricultural Merit competition.

by giving some of the cleanest crops the judges have seen for a long time.

Mr. Bourgeois has 50 acres in meadow, 40 in pasture, half of which is fertilized, 50 in grain and hoed crops (corn, mangels, sugar beets, tomatoes and sweet corn). The grain crop consists of barley for malting and seed, Vanguard oats and mixed grain. His yields are far above the average for the province; his oats and barley run 45 bushels to the acre, and he gets 40 bushels of mixed grain. His hay runs 2 tons to the acre and his root crops about 16 tons. On the pastures, he manages to keep one animal on every two acres.

The livestock herd consists of 69 Ayrshires, 34 of which are on R.O.P. and average 9000 pounds of milk. He has a dozen sheep, 4 brood sows, some 400 laying hens and about 300 turkeys. A sugar bush with 2000 trees is another source of seasonal income.

This farm is well balanced between its livestock and its field operations, and income, as is evident, comes from a variety of sources. And everywhere one can see evidences of careful thought and planning, and plenty of hard work.

Mr. Bourgeois, like most of the progressive farmers who have placed high in Agricultural Merit competitions, finds time for community work. He is president of the district milk producers' committee, director of the Ayrshire club, of the county agricultural society and of the local credit union. He is a member of the U.C.C., of the local co-operative and also of the St. Damase Poultry Co-operative. Truly the type of progressive farmer who deserves the honour he has earned.

Ceremony Marks Presentation

Presentation of the gold medal to the winner, and proclamation of the names of winners of silver and bronze medals, was made at the traditional banquet held during Fair Week at Quebec. Minister of Agriculture Barré was master of ceremonies, and head table guests included Premier Duplessis, Archbishop Roy, Opposition Leader George Marler, and other civil and religious leaders. Breaking with long-established tradition, no honorary commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit were named this year.

Results of the judging of the farms entered in this year's contest showed that 10 farmers had been eligible, through results obtained in previous contests, to compete for the gold medal. In the silver section, thirty-four final results were given, with scores ranging from a high of 894½ down to 752. Judges of the contest were J. A. Foley, Wm. L. Carr, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre and Philippe Lambert.

Hatcherymen Meet in Quebec

More than 125 directors of co-operative hatcheries, in Abitibi, Temiscamingue and Gaspé, met in Quebec last month with officials of the Department of Agriculture to take part in a series of discussions and study periods on various aspects of their business. The theme of the programme was how to plan hatchery operations to obtain the best possible results in production, publicity, sales, and administration generally.

The study periods were organized by Mr. Laurier Descoteaux of the Farm Economics Services, with the assistance of E. Dube and Pierre Labrecque. Mr. Descoteaux made an analysis of the progress that poultry raising has made in this province in recent years, and urged that the advantages of working through co-operative organizations be constantly studied.

Mr. Labrecque paid tribute to the work being done by the co-operative hatcheries in expanding poultry production, and promised the continued support of the Department of Agriculture to this work. Mr. Dube pointed out that poultry raising, operated as a side-line on many family farms, is a source of extra cash income, and felt that this aspect of farming should be encouraged. Ubald Pilon, provincial poultryman, dealt with proper feeding and sanitation in poultry operations, and discussed the economics of the business.

Farm Loans Repaid In Full

Farmers are an honest class of people. That goes without saying. But if anyone were to seek proof of this, he would only have to look over the record of the Provincial Farm Credit Bureau for the past fifteen years.

During that time, farmers have borrowed almost fifteen million dollars from the Bureau, and almost every cent of it has been paid back before the loans fell due. There has, in all that time, been practically no losses from bad debts.

This fact acts in two ways to benefit farmers. In the first place, the fact that loans are repaid promptly means that those in charge may have confidence in their operations and are able to answer appeals for assistance in the knowledge that, according to past experience, these loans will be repaid. Secondly, the fund does not become exhausted; as fast as a loan is made, some older loan is paid up, which means that the Bureau has a continually full bank account with which to operate. Repayments are made regularly and on time, further proof that farmers do not like being in debt any longer than they absolutely have to. Quebec farmers have shown their appreciation of this service by not abusing it, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to function for many years to come.

Prices Down — Quality High

THE Sherbrooke Winter Fair has come a long way since the day fourteen years ago when a few farmers who were convinced that good beef could be raised in the Eastern Townships of Quebec brought thirty-odd head of steers to the first fat stock sale. Urged on by the propagandists, and encouraged by the promise of support from Montreal buyers, they started something that fell that took a lot of courage; but the Winter Fair has gone ahead faster and farther than any other and today compares favourably with any such show anywhere in Canada.

This year's offerings were 101 head, after 9 had been taken out of circulation by the culling committee (2 for horns). Hereford quality was a bit disappointing, and the entries in the baby class were not as well finished as the judge thought they might be, but in the other four classes the quality was above the average of last year. Angus breeders, who took tops in all but the lightest class, had done the best job of preparation for the sale in the history of the show, according to judge Devlin, and the whole Angus exhibit was exceptionally good. As a matter of fact, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the steer who could have been named grand champion ten years ago would not have stood any higher than 10th or 15th against the competition this year's show brought out.

Grand champion of the show, against all breeds, was a blocky 788-pound steer belonging to H. G. Norman of Magog, which got the nod over the Lockwood entry which had led the 851 to 950 pound class against 26 others. Lockwood had the top steer in the next class, and John Nichol and Son led the heavy class with still another Angus. Herefords were out of the picture, and only one Shorthorn moved to the top of the line—in the 650-750 pound class, where Clayton Sharman's entry led 16 others.

Mrs. T. C. Stuart's entry won the breed championship for Shorthorns, and Walter Blodgett of Lennoxville had the reserve. Hereford championship was taken by C. D. French and Lyon had the reserve.

Sale Prices Below 1950

Before the sale took place, buyers warned that the present price of beef made it unlikely that the premium prices paid in other years could be repeated; this year Steinberg's bid in the grand champion at \$1.25, which was 55¢ below last year's price. The reserve champion brought 90¢, as against last year's 80¢, Morantz being high bidder. Pesner Brothers bought the Shorthorn champion for 61¢ and Swift Canadian took the champion Hereford, paying 50¢.

From then on prices dropped for a while by about one cent as each animal was led in, but the average for the sale worked out at 38.3¢, just about the same as last year.

Sheep

Slack Brothers' Garrett Chapman repeated his win of last year in the sheep show, which saw 70 head of market lambs pass in review before the judges. His grand champion wether at 79 pounds was knocked down to Eaton's for \$2.00 well below last year's top price of \$4.25. Wendall Cass of Ayer's Cliff had a nice 77-pounder for the reserve champion and got \$1.50 for it from Gaudreau & Sons of Magog, a new buyer. Gordon McElrea, although he didn't have a champion this year, was right up there in the judging, with wins in five classes, and Norfolk Farms, D. G. Ross, B. R. Mizener, N. G. Bennett, and E. G. Smith figured also.

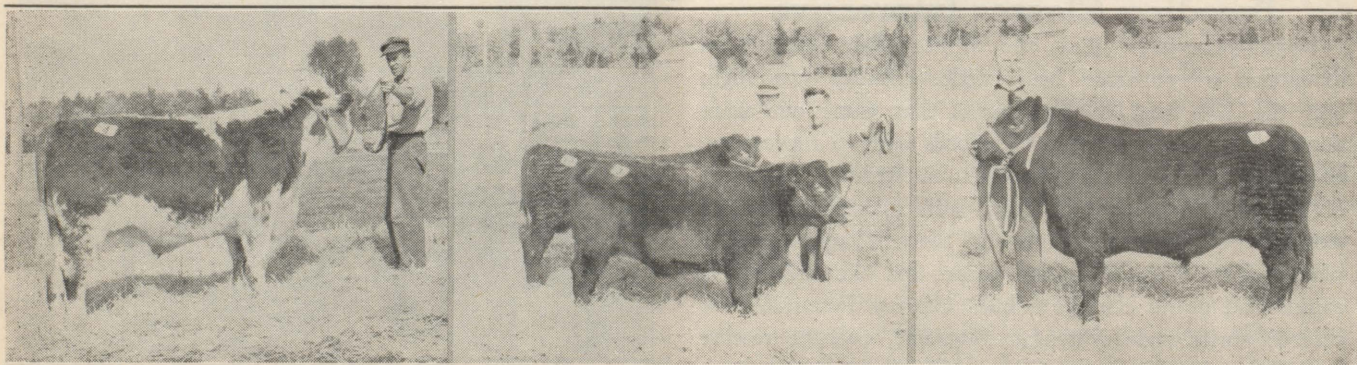
Hogs

Market hogs were in fine condition, all 94 of them, with the top prizes going to George Ricard of St. Michel de Napierville and the Jesuit Fathers of Pointe aux Trembles. Ricard had the top pen of three last year also, but the price he got from Canada Packers, 59¢, was less than half the 1950 figure of \$1.55. The second and third lots brought higher prices than the first prize pen.

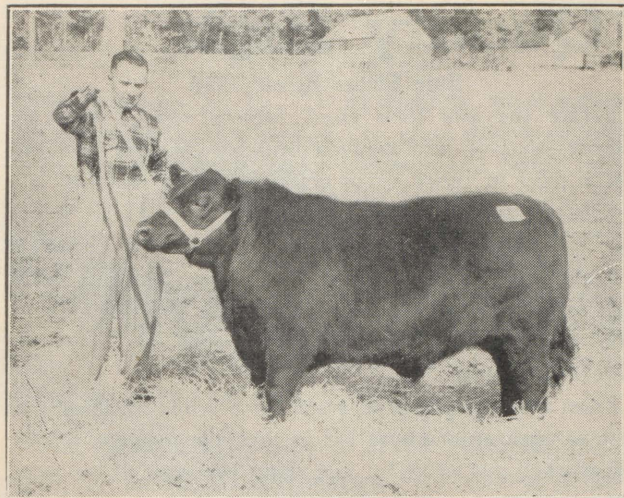
Show Ran Smoothly

The same people have been looking after the mechanics of running the show and sale for a good many years, and everything runs smoothly. The printed list of exhibitors

Champions All



These were among the tops at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair: champion Hereford, champion and reserve champion Shorthorns, and reserve champion Aberdeen Angus.



H. G. Norman's 1951 Winter Fair Grand Champion;
788 pounds of beef.

identifying each by a number, enabled the spectators (and there were a good many of them out, thanks to good advance advertising in the press and over the local radio station) to know who was who as the classes were being judged. But such a system will work only if it is carried out properly, and in a good many of the classes some of the handlers didn't bother to wear their identifying numbers. This makes no difference to the officials, of course, who know everybody, but for casual spectators who dropped in to see the show, it made things a bit confusing.

The new cement floor in the Arena makes it too dangerous to hold the usual horse show in the evenings, so this year it was decided to postpone judging for the champions until the night before the sale. This seemed to work very well, and probably helped to account for the number of lookers-on in the seats around the ring. A parade of beef cattle was held just before the championships, to give everybody a chance to see both the breeding classes and the steers. The parade was a good one, but more animals would have been out had there been more handlers available to lead. For example, although the calf clubs had about the best exhibit ever brought to Sherbrooke, 40 head being out, only 17 could be brought into the parade for this reason.

Breeding Classes Impressive

Besides the steer show, the Winter Fair features an exhibition of purebred beef cattle. Quality was high, and the 104 head of Shorthorns that came out were described as the best ever. Herefords had 46 representatives and the black cattle were out 39 strong.

The Shorthorn honours were well spread, with Ross Edwards of Hillhurst showing three champions and placing first in three regular classes. He had the reserve senior and grand champion bull, Clunny Potentate, the reserve junior male, Potentate Supreme, and the reserve senior female, Sovereign Queen. Clayton Sharman was right in with wins in four classes, the junior and grand

champion female, Lavender Princess, and the reserve junior female, Mountain View Mimi. Jean Godbout from Frelighsburg took only one regular class but showed Klaymore Napoleon for senior and grand champion bull, and Shady Kin August Violet for the senior and reserve grand female. C. C. Warner and J. P. MacIntosh each won a class, and E. K. Wilson took three and had the junior male championship on Upper Mill Brome. Sharman and Edwards shared the groups.

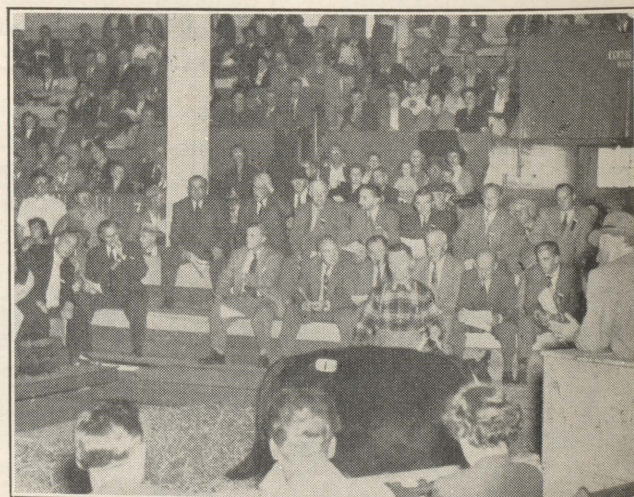
C. A. Tanner of Windsor Mills had some nice Herefords to win three regular classes, and to take championship ribbons for the junior and reserve grand in the bull classes, the junior and grand and the reserve senior and grand in the females. C. D. French's big Ringwood Domintone was senior and grand champion bull, and Eric Webster of North Hatley had the reserve junior male. Junior female ribbons went to John Nichol and Son, and Stuart Lyon had reserve.

In the Angus show Dr. G. R. McCall of Lachute dominated, taking all but three of the regular classes, showing all the female champions, and allowing H. S. Lockwood only the reserve senior and grand male ribbon.

While the judging was going on, the handlers were being judged for their showmanship ability, with first prize going to Warren Ross, Harry Johnston and Howard Majury being in second and third place. Stuart Lyon took first place among the juniors, followed by Garth McElrea and Rheo Brunelle.

Junior Show Smaller, But Good

In contrast to the size of last year's showing by the junior calf clubs, this year's exhibits were fewer in number, eleven males and thirty-four females, but quality was good in most cases. Stuart Lyon of the Lennoxville club had the top in the purebred Hereford classes, and Ian Kirby of Cookshire in the grade classes. Audrey Hoy, also of the Lennoxville group, placed first with purebred Shorthorns and Norman Westgate of Island Brook in grades.

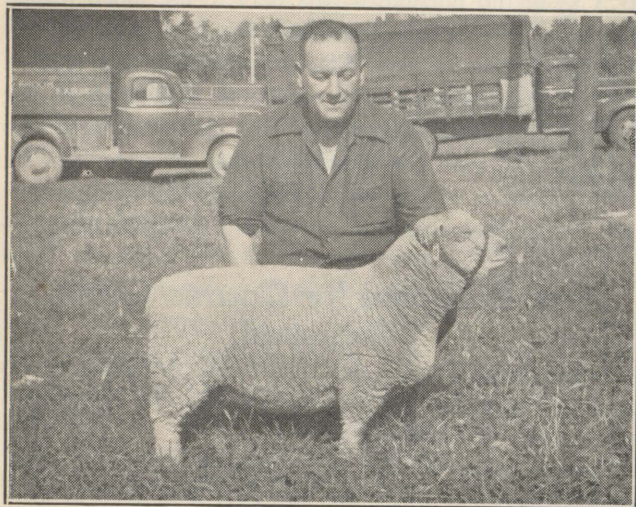


The scene as the bidding for the grand champion got under way.

The best in the steer classes was shown by Origene Cournoyer, St. Edwidge, and Rheo Brunelle of Lingwick had the reserve—both Shorthorns. Audrey Hoy showed the best pair, steer and heifer. Bill Watson of the Ontario Marketing Service did the judging.

Compton Judges to Toronto

In the finals of the Provincial Junior Judging Contest to determine who will be Quebec's team in beef judging at Toronto in November, two club members from Island Brook, Frank Evans and Duane Lowry, ranked first with a total combined score of 666. In second place were C. Warner and R. Sharman of Lennoxville, 611 points, and others in the competition were R. Brunelle and G. Lapointe, St. Marguerite, P. Morris and W. Keon, Sheenboro, Q. O'Brien and D. Hearty of Leitchfield.



Garrett Chapman had the champion market lamb again this year.

Quebec Farmers Pasteurize Honey

Chalk up another first for S. M. Deschenes, the energetic assistant chief of the bee division in the Department of Agriculture. He recently persuaded Julien Lefebvre, who has an apiary at Beauharnois, to become the first farmer in Quebec to pasteurize his honey.

Pasteurizing of honey is common practice in the Prairie Provinces, where it is mostly done through co-ops. Ontario also sells a pasteurized product, but until this year Quebec has lagged behind.

Honey is not pasteurized for the same reason as milk and cream, i.e. to prevent spoiling by bacteria. The purpose of pasteurizing honey is to prevent the growth of yeasts which can cause fermentation if the honey is stored under adverse conditions. Also, ordinary honey always contains a certain number of large crystals which can act as "starters" and cause more rapid crystallization of the whole batch. Pasteurization destroys these. Pasteurization is carried out in much the same manner as with milk and cream, and the machine commonly in use is one perfected by Prof. Dyce, formerly at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, and now at Cornell University.

There are about 5,500 beekeepers in Quebec, almost 4,000 of them within 100 miles of Montreal. Total production, averaging good years with bad, comes to around 4,500,000 pounds a year, which represents a considerably revenue. Quebec's largest apiary contains 1,200 hives, but the general run is from 200 to 350 hives per farm. This is the size of the Lefebvre apiary, where there are 350 colonies, from which he takes around 30,000 pounds of first class honey every fall.

According to Mr. Louis Bosse, president of the beekeepers' Association, Quebec honey is superior to most, and once pasteurization becomes a common practice, our beekeepers will be putting out a product that is better than can be bought anywhere else.

Department Distributes Livestock

The Livestock Division is continuing its policy of making sure that farmers in outlying areas have good quality breeding stock to improve their farm animal population. Toward the end of September, shipments of high quality animals were made to the Magdelene Islands, destined to the agricultural societies at Cap-aux-Meules and Havre Aubert. Included in the shipment were 5 Canadian bulls, bought in the St. Hyacinthe area from some of the better herds of that region, 5 Leicester rams and 5 Yorkshire boars, purchased in the Montmagny district. The animals were bought by members of the staff of the division and will be used by the members of the agricultural clubs as sires, as part of the programme of building up high quality livestock herds and flocks in the province.

At the sale of sheep held at Sherbrooke about the same time, Pierre Labrecque bought some 50 choice ewes to be distributed to the sheep breeding clubs that are in process of formation in Quebec. He also bought some rams for individual breeders, and some others to be supplied to those clubs which are raising the North Country-Cheviot hybrids.

Hog Population Going Up

Figures on the June census of farm animals are beginning to come out from the Bureau of Statistics, and it is interesting to note the upswing in the number of hogs on Quebec farms. As at June 1, 1951, the reports show 322,000 hogs of six months of age or over, as against 255,300 on the same date in 1950.

Eastern Townships residents are becoming perturbed over the number of bears reported to be in or near even some of the larger cities. Some sheep have been reported killed by bears less than a mile from the administration building of the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, and other reports of sheep killing from the surrounding area have also been received. And not long ago, a bear was cornered and finally shot in the centre of Drummondville.

The Forums Try New Ways to Improve Discussion

"I have always been enthusiastic about Farm Forum but after yesterday's conference, I am sold on small groups," stated Walter S. Hodgman, Chairman of Compton District Farm Forums, to the Annual Meeting of Quebec Council of Community Programmes held recently in Sawyerville. This meeting followed a Regional Farm Forum Conference in the same area.

This statement at first did not seem to surprise anyone until they suddenly realized that perhaps the speaker had not always considered Farm Forum as 'small groups.' Later a number of people questioned Mr. Hodgman on this point. Mr. Hodgman's replies ran something like this.

"Well, look at it this way. We often have from 12 to 20 people out to Forum meetings. A chairman has a tough time getting everyone in on the discussion in such a large group."

Mr. Hodgman then continued, "At yesterday's Regional Conference we had what you might call a small group—only eleven of us. But after we practised discussing the same problems in groups of 5 and 6, the results were simply amazing. Using the new grouping we arrived at conclusions quickly, wasted no time and our conclusions were sound. In the former large group we had several 'silent members,' we did not make good headway and we floundered plenty."

"That's what I mean," Mr. Hodgman concluded, "when I say I am sold on small groups. At our conference we practised these techniques and criticized each other's efforts. It seemed like playing at our problems of discussion but it worked like a charm. We watched the discussions and practised how to correct what we saw go wrong."

Five one-day Regional Farm Forum Conferences were held. The first was at Bristol in the Pontiac-Gatineau area. The second was held at Lachute in the Argenteuil-

Arundel area. The third met at Ormstown in the Huntingdon-Chateauguay area. The fourth took place at Cowansville in the Missisquoi-Brome area. The fifth was held in Lennoxville and included Sherbrooke, Compton and Stanstead districts. These regional meetings were attended by Floyd F. Griesbach, National Secretary of Farm Forums, and Jim Davidson, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Farm Forum Conference

Just previous to the Regional Conferences, there was a 2-day Provincial Farm Forum Conference at Macdonald College, ably chaired by Neil F. Creller, the President of Quebec Farm Forum Association. The meeting used discussion methods right through both days. Mr. Creller did not find it necessary to use much formal procedure. The delegates set their own pace and did not rush to conclusions on difficult problems. Mr. Heber Boyd of Argenteuil, newly appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that there would be no change in the basis for figuring District Allotments. The amount remains at last year's figure of \$2.50 per registered family. Membership fees remain unchanged at \$1.50 per family.

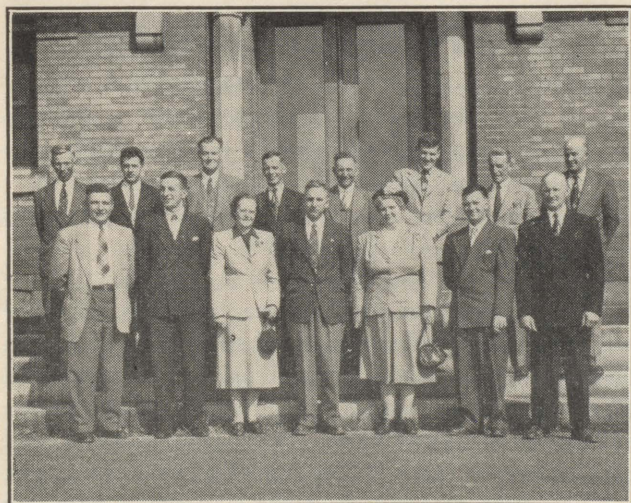
New Proposal for Coarse Grain Discussed

Quebec Farm Forums will again take the initiative on coarse grains at the C.F.A. Annual Meeting being held during January in Montreal.

There is plenty of work to be done by the Grain Committee before that time. The proposal will have to meet the approval of Eastern member bodies of the C.F.A. at the Eastern Agricultural Conference. Eastern Co-operatives will have to agree that it is workable. Then if all Eastern organizations are satisfied, the next task is to sell the idea to the Western Wheat Pools and gain the support of other Western farm organizations.

The idea in this new coarse grain proposal is for Eastern and Western Co-operatives to establish jointly a Central Co-operative Grain Exchange to buy and store Western grains in Eastern Canada. This Central Co-operative Exchange would own central mixing plants at strategic points in the East. Patronage dividends would be shared among the members. One half of the ownership would be the Western Pools and one half of the ownership would be among the Eastern Co-ops.

The purpose of such an exchange is to build up a reputation for "quality and service" and eventually to build up volume sufficient that the Co-op would be looked to for fair-trade practices, reasonable price spreads and making impossible any 'cornering of the market.' In other words, the farmer owned coarse-grain organization, through its strength, would make it impossible for any other grain handling organization to take advantage of short supply or transportation difficulties to raise prices overnight.



Some of the delegates who attended the recent Provincial Farm Forum Conference at Macdonald College.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

After many periods of decision and indecision, our oats were definitely harvested with a combine. Our first intention was to swath them and combine that way to be sure that they were hard enough not to heat. This we expected to do in two lots as there was some difference in sowing time. However, we could not see much object in swathing grain in the kind of weather we had. It was better off standing, if it would stand. When the early section got ripe enough for direct combining, we planned to swath the later part and get it all done at once. But the weather was so bad that we not only couldn't swath, we couldn't even combine. Finally we did get a little rye and timothy combined but in very unsuitable weather. There was not enough of either so that it mattered very much, but it made us think what it would be like to have a custom combine rarin' to go at your crop in cloudy damp weather. One would scarcely know which was worse, to miss your turn or to have wet grain.

Finally it got to the stage where all the oats were ripe enough and it was our turn for the combine. Darned if the sun didn't come out and we got in 450 bags of dry, hard grain. Hans said he had never seen grain threshed so quick and easy. We hauled in the bags with the pickup which didn't make it any harder. Over in Sweden Hans was used to 200 lb. sacks which made ours seem light though he thought the 450th one was heavy enough. We had no hunting for threshing help, no big crew to feed, no changing work to get it done, no dirty work facing the blower pipe. Even the cost was rather agreeable as it cost us \$5 per acre besides our own time. Last year with the binder and thresher the cost was \$9 per acre plus our own time. Of course that put the straw in the barn but we had to stook the grain in the field last year on our time. Besides that the straw went in long

and we find long straw very annoying and inefficient in the stable. This year as we picked it up, it was cut and blown into the barn thus taking very little space and making good bedding. The job is not finished yet but it is progressing and it is not nearly so worrisome if it rains on the straw as it would be if the oats were still on it. The straw dries off quickly if pushed up with the side-rake and the hayloader picks it up well. Perhaps we are not getting as much straw, as some complain, but we are getting a lot of it. What we don't get is still on the farm to make organic matter.

So many people told us how lucky we were with the weather for combining that we got to feeling pretty cocky for a day or two. Then, as so often happens, along came some of the other kind of luck to remind us that even a bed of roses is apt to have some stray thorns in it. A metal brace broke on the hayloader and got tangled up in the slats and ropes and it sure made a mess of them and the chains too. It looked like rain any minute so we decided to try to get a load by hand. That proved to be very slow work. Then the engine wouldn't start and we finally found water in the carburetor.

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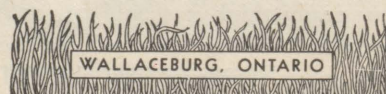
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Then the largest of a bunch of hogs we expected to ship in a couple of days was taken sick and he sure was sick. He seems to be better now but the price of pork dropped enough in a week to take \$10 off his value as well as off the value of the other nine which are nearly ready for market. So our hats fit all right again and we don't think we are any better than the fellow who still has his oats sitting in the stook waiting for the thresher. Incidentally there might be another lesson there, for if we hadn't fed the hogs quite so many oats this summer more of them might have got to market before the drop. This could mean that we should grow some barley in our oats or feed them more generously earlier in the year to divide them more equally. As for the drop in the price of pork, we don't regard that as bad luck; that is intentional cussedness on the part of the packers when they drop as suddenly as that.

Somehow we don't feel quite so pleased with our bargain-counter lime as we did last fall when we got it for two dollars a ton in the field. In spite of the favourable season the new clover doesn't look so good as where we used the other lime. It might not be a fair comparison as the method of application was not the same. The cheap lime was put on last fall after plowing and not harrowed in. The other was put on the previous fall on the sod, plowed in and then brought back to the top in a second plowing. This gave us better clover than the same lime put on top after plowing even when we harrowed it in that fall. But again that might have been the difference in the two seasons. Next spring we shall be seeding down where the cheap lime was plowed in a year ahead and we shall have some plots in the same field where the other lime will be applied after plowing. As yet we can't say whether it will be harrowed in this fall or not. But we really think it should be for best results. Anyway we shall be using the more expensive lime this fall as

eight tons arrived on a truck to-day and there should be more later. It looks like quite a lot to Hans as they do not need so heavy an application in Sweden.

The ladino we sowed late in June after the fall rye doesn't look quite as good as what we showed earlier last year but is is very good. We took the cattle off the first of September and hoped to mow it at once to

clean off the spots where the cattle hadn't eaten off the nurse crop of oats and the mustard was in bloom. We also hoped to top-dress it at once as we did last year. However, it was the middle of the month before the mowing got done and the top-dressing isn't done yet. So we could hardly expect the ladino to look like it did last year at this time but we still have high hopes for it.

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Too Much — Too Soon

by A. H. Walker

Roses and other perennial plants can be killed by too much attention just as well as by frost. A veteran flower grower tells how to avoid killing your plants by kindness.

EVEN perennials which are listed as "hardy" need some winter protection. Nature provides enough protection during the winter months for some types of plants, but many others have to be prepared for winter if they are to grow and prosper the next summer. And since some of the perfectly hardy plants are usually mixed in the perennial border with others that are not so hardy, it is usual to give some protection to the whole border.

It is not so much the cold that damages plants, but rather the alternate thawing and freezing that can occur when the plants are left exposed to the elements. And winterkilling can also occur when the soil has become badly dried out following a long period of drought in the fall. In this case, cold can penetrate to a considerable depth, and when extremes of temperature are experienced before enough snow has fallen, many of the less hardy plants will not survive.

But probably the most important reason why protection is necessary is the way we manage our beds. If the plants were growing in a natural state, the summer growth, never interfered with by man, would ripen down in the fall and form a mass of covering over the crowns and roots. But in our perennial borders we space the plants so that they may make their best development and we cultivate the soil between them. While this makes a neat border, it also results in a lot of bare ground which is completely exposed to the weather. Then, too, in the fall we remove the dead foliage, usually cutting the plants down almost to ground level, effectively taking away everything that could protect the crowns of the plants against the elements.

When to Give Protection

Protection for perennials may be put on soon after the leaves and stems have started to freeze, for by this time the buds on the crowns will have received sufficient frosting to toughen them and set them completely at rest. Roses, however, require slightly different treatment, for both tops and roots require protection here. The rose is usually thought of as being particularly tender, but this is not correct, for it is quite hardy, and in many quite cold climates in Europe it survives with no protection at all. But in this part of the world, we have a longer period of continuous cold weather, which makes it necessary to give our roses some help in getting through the winter safely.

After the ground starts freezing, put a few inches of protecting material over the ground to prevent severe freezing of the roots; leave the tops exposed to ripen the wood thoroughly and to put it into condition to stand the much lower temperatures that will be coming along later. These plants will stand 20° or more of frost, so dangerous temperatures are not likely to be experienced until the end of November or even later. Then is the time to put on the protecting material, covering the plants up well above the point to which they will be pruned back in the early spring. Climbing and Rambler roses may be laid down on the ground after they have lost their foliage, and pegged down as close to the ground as possible; but they should be left exposed like the others until the final covering is made.

What To Use

Roses may be protected with either dry leaves or straw. The same materials may be used for perennials, but the professional gardener usually applies a coating of half-decayed manure, which can be dug into the ground in the spring to provide fertility to maintain a heavy growth.

Uncovering

Perennials Remove the covering as soon as it has thawed out. This exposes the plants to the weather and keeps them from starting to grow before danger of being nipped by late frosts is over. This also applies to whatever Dutch bulbs may be in the garden.

Roses Many amateur gardeners, and some professional too, lose a lot of roses because they don't understand how this important job should be done. In Nature, all short wood growth is protected if it is covered by enough snow; no other protection is necessary. In late winter, the



Care this fall means bloom next summer.

snow starts to melt, and as it gradually disappears, the wood of the plants becomes gradually inured to exposed conditions, and no matter what degree of frost may obtain during this period, the plants do not suffer; Nature has taken care of the matter. The protected rose must be treated in exactly the same way. The covering material should be removed gradually, as it thaws out, until it is all removed, leaving only a thin covering on the ground to protect the roots in case of a severe late freeze.

If these directions are followed, there should be no winter killing. The amateur is so afraid of exposing his roses to freezing temperatures that he not only gives protection too early in the fall, but, what is more often fatal, he leaves it on so late in the spring that the wet covering softens the bark; then, when the covering is taken off, which is usually done in one operation, this tender bark is either severely injured by late frosts, or scalded by sudden exposure to strong sun.



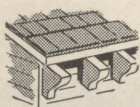
A group of 250 farmers from Iowa and Omaha, with their wives, recently made a tour through Eastern Canada and the United States. Our photo shows some of them admiring the corn in the plots of the Agronomy Department at Macdonald College.

IT'S CHEAPER TO PAINT than REPAIR

*And the Farmer who paints knows
that regular painting is the key to good farming*



WINDOW FRAMES



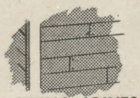
EAVES



DOOR FRAMES



ROOF GABLE JOINTS



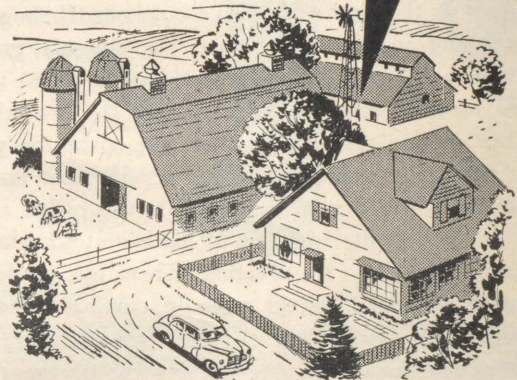
SIDING JOINTS

Electricity — tractors and automobiles have taken a lot of drudgery out of farming — modern buildings too, have made life on the farm more enjoyable. To keep them trouble free and from depreciating in value they should be protected.

Regular painting will add years of life to the farm house, the barn — and farm equipment. It will save costly repair bills too, because it is cheaper to paint than repair.

Have you checked your property recently? Shown here are some of the places where decay starts —

A few gallons of paint applied now will mean money in the bank later. Think too how much more enjoyable it is to farm when buildings and equipment are well painted.



For a bright, cheerful home write to: The Decorative Studios, The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited, P.O. Box 489, Montreal, for a free copy of "The Home Decorator". It will help your plan for more enjoyable living.



SWP-32

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Protecting and Beautifying Canadian Farms From Coast to Coast



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Which Kind of Person?

by Vera J. Reed

Someone has said that people can be divided into three different kinds: those who make things happen, those who watch while things are happening, and those who do not know that anything is happening. You have these types in your farm organization, or your Institute. They are found in every group.

It is true that those who can be labelled as type number one may often be a nuisance. Most of us find it hard to overcome the inertia of being comfortable. We don't want people to make too many things happen. Even though we agree that some things could stand being changed, we rather hesitate at the bother involved. But in our wiser moments, we recognize how necessary it is to have those who are not afraid of the trouble or consequences if something needs to be done. An organization would soon stagnate and perish of dry rot unless there were in it those who make things happen.

The second type, those who watch while things are happening, have many more adherents. They may be typified by Mrs. Lamb. She is a sweet, loveable person who never offends anyone. She aims at being agreeable, and doesn't like it when people disagree. No doubt she fulfils a certain function. At least her influence sometimes keeps the others from flying at each other too vigorously. But not all in the second group can be included under the symbol of "Mrs. Lamb". Some of them are not so agreeable. They would not stoop to be an obnoxious "go-getter", but when someone of type number one makes things move, they are very ready with their criticism. Even though they remained as silent as the proverbial mouse while the planning was going on, they are full of ways that the project might have been better done when it is accomplished.

Type number three are the Rip Van Winkles. They might just as well have been on a long sleep. Months after they query why the group is doing certain things. When told that these were passed at a meeting at which they were present, they just can't recall that meeting. Even though the minutes record their presence, they still can't remember such an action being taken.

One often wonders which type predominates in our democracies. We rather feel there are all too few of those who make things happen. Many are definitely inhibited from action, because they are afraid of being labelled. The witch-hunting that our democracies have

been practicing in recent years has frightened many conscientious folk from taking a stand. Someone might call them "communist". I can imagine this is the type of terrorism the commies are really after . . . they would like to frighten us into inaction and thence into reaction. Then they can make it appear that only they "make things happen". They represent the progressive forces.

It must also be admitted in all honesty that type three is rather numerous. How many there are in our democracies who do not really know what is happening. This is where our clubs, organizations, and all agencies of adult education have a most definite responsibility. There was never a time when it was so demanded of "average citizen" that he must study. It is a necessary function of the citizen in a democracy that he really know what is happening in his country and in his country's relationships with the other countries of the world.

If our democratic way is to commend itself to our divided and confused world, it must have as its apostles those who at some times, at least, are willing to take the consequences of making things happen. Type two can be strengthened and made more useful, if those in it will not simply watch and engage in fence-sitting, but who, while they watch, engage in honest criticism and be willing to face the responsibilities of making decisions. Let us try to increase the number of type one, improve the function of type two and decrease to the vanishing point type three.



Hemmingford W.I. group at the home of Mrs. Anthony Lukas, a New Canadian. Mrs. Lukas is standing at the extreme right, and the president, Mrs. Ernest Marlin, is seated at the extreme right.

Achievement Day

Their first Achievement Day. Warden's Juniors may well be proud of the success of their first season's work. The group, organized in May of this year, undertook a gardening project and although late when the seeds were obtained, a very creditable showing was made at the display held the end of August in the Anglican Church Hall, Warden



Warden juniors discuss their entries with Miss Campbell. At the extreme right is Mrs. J. Sicard, Warden, President of the Shefford County W.I. She acts as counsellor for the girls.

Sections in sewing, cooking and art were added and all shown to advantage on tables attractively decorated with flowers and autumn leaves. The Q.W.I. Junior Supervisor, Miss F. Elizabeth Campbell, judged the display, assisted by Mrs. H. Jones, president Warden W.I., Waterloo. Speaking of the high quality of the exhibits the report states, "All members entered wholeheartedly into the project and much credit is due the girls for their first showing".

HAVE YOU -- ?

How many branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes have their own hall, or have a part in operating one as a community centre? How many branches sponsor libraries for the use of the community, or are trying to start small ones among their own membership? What about School Fairs? The number is growing; just how many Institutes now sponsor these?

These are questions we would like to have answered. Would every branch who can say "yes" to any or all of them, please send this information to the Q.W.I. office, Macdonald College. We do want, when asked for figures on these facts—and you'd be surprised how often that happens—to be able to state a definite number instead of murmuring vaguely, "Oh, several—I guess".

We know the figures are growing all the time but have no idea how we stand in relation to these important aspects of W.I. work. Can you get your replies back by the end of the year? The results will be published

Tea was served by the girls during the afternoon to members of the Senior Branch and other visitors attending the exhibit

This newest junior branch is a most enthusiastic group and under the capable supervision of the counsellor, Mrs. J. Sicard, president Shefford County W.I., Warden, is looking forward to further projects on a variety of interests, which can be undertaken in co-operation with other junior groups in the province. At present these branches are being asked to submit designs for a pin of their own and this formed the topic for discussion at the last meeting of the Warden Juniors.



Hemmingford Branch sends us this photograph of their Minstrel Show cast, with the following comment. "This is our 'jam session'. After each performance we would sing songs such as "Pistol Packing Mama", "Oh, Dem Golden Slippers" "Brown Eyes" etc. until the audience finally dwindled away regretfully. The rest of the cast would dance on the stage."

In the picture, from left to right, are Rufus Fisher, Jimmy Laurie, Esther Fisher, Ross McNaughton and Bob Petch

in the Journal when they are all in so you will all know how to answer those questions. Let's be sure those answers can be accurate.

Indian Homemakers' Clubs

The Indian Homemakers' Clubs of Eastern Canada have approved in principle the idea of affiliation with the Women's Institute. A report of the Seventh Annual Convention of that organization, held at Muncey, Ont., has been received at the office of the Quebec Women's Institutes, which tells of the preliminary work done leading up to this decision.

These Clubs, first formed in Saskatchewan in 1937, have the same motto as the Women's Institute, "For Home and Country", and their constitution and regulations are fashioned on the W.I. handbook. There are now several groups functioning in many of the provinces, four of these being in Quebec at St. Regis, Caughnawaga, Oka and Maniwaki.

Miss Anna P. Lewis, Director, Women's Institute

The Month with the W.I.

This was the month of picnics. Branches make many references to these enjoyable events and several pictures in this issue depict the good time had by young and old alike at such gatherings. Plans for the school fairs are another feature of many reports. How about some pictures of them also?

Argenteuil: Arundel members were entertained with several vocal selections at their meeting. Brownsburg enjoyed a trip to the Experimental Farm and to the Ottawa Exhibition where several prizes were won on exhibits. Frontier had Citizenship as the theme of the meeting, and coloured slides and commentary on them by Rev. Reid of Lachute were much enjoyed. Lakefield held a successful card party and bazaar. An overseas parcel was sent. At Jerusalem-Bethany an article on "Publicity" was read and \$15 voted the Cancer Society. Mille Isle sent a parcel of linen to the Cancer Society. Pioneer enjoyed a bus trip to Ottawa where they visited CFRA radio station and were conducted by Mr. Frank Ryan over his farm at City View. Upper Lachute and East End had an old fashioned picnic with races and contests which was attended by 72 adults and children.

Bonaventure: Mrs. Wheeler Adams, county convenor of Publicity, prepared and gave the August broadcast, the theme being "History is not what you thought. The history of tomorrow is in the making today". Black Cape had become interested in leatherwork under the supervision of Mrs. Norman McNair. (Mrs. McNair attended this year's Leadership Training Course at the College) Grand Cascapedia heard a talk by Mrs. John Nadeau on why she chose Canada as her home. Marcell is a fine example of prize giving in the school. New Carlisle had a busy meeting and New Richmond is making a quilt for the Tweedsmuir competition. Restigouche treasury gained \$8 when the members responded to the roll call by paying "their age". Shigawake is proud of the fact that the rug submitted by this branch was placed fourth in the Tweedsmuir competition in Canada.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon: Dundee had an exhibit of home grown ripe tomatoes and an agricultural quiz was conducted. Hemmingford had a demonstration on weaving by Mr. A. Lukas, who displayed several woven articles of drapery and clothing. There was also a demonstration on popcorn figures for a children's party. Plans were made for the Book Club. Howick and Aubrey Riverfield combined for a picnic meeting at the home of Mrs. Robert Anderson. Mrs. Bernhardt, county president, was guest speaker and a reading, "Cheering up the Poor Little Thing", was given by Miss M. Morrison. Huntingdon gave a free supper to veterans from Ste. Annes' Military Hospital attending Huntingdon Fair. Mrs. Allen

Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ont., and other officers of the Ontario Women's Institutes attended this convention at the invitation of the Indian Affairs Branch and took part in the discussion which preceded the passing of the motion toward affiliation. A committee was set up to make further study of the matter with both provincial and national boards.

Miss Lewis urges that in the meantime representatives of these Clubs be invited to attend W.I. functions and, if possible W.I. officers should visit the Clubs. "This is a wonderful challenge", she adds, "I am sure the advantages derived will be mutual".

The First School Fair



Breckenridge Women's Institute held its first School Fair, this fall. Fine weather and many visitors combined to make it a most successful day and the members are encouraged at the result of the venture.

Seeds were obtained from the Q.W.I., office rather late in the spring, as there was some hesitation before the decision was made to embark on this project, but in spite of this their secretary, Mrs. Joe Archambault, writes, "The vegetables and flowers were lovely and the judge, Mr. T. F. Ritchie, had a difficult task in placing the awards".

There were 17 children taking part in the fair, with entries in all seven sections. Cash prizes were given for the exhibits and in the numerous races arranged for the children. Ice cream and "freshies" were furnished for the children and a tea served for the many adults attending the fair, among them the county president, Mrs. W. J. Fuller, Hull. In all \$45 was spent. "We hope to do a bigger and better job of the fair next year", adds Mrs. Archambault.

Congratulations to Breckenridge W.I. for this initial success and a sincere wish that it may continue.



Entering the hall to see the exhibits. Mrs. Annie Lusk, an honoured member (see the September issue of the Journal) is at the far left, and Mrs. W. J. Fuller, the County President, is third from the left.



Members of the Canterbury Branch who were guests of Bury Branch at a summer meeting.

Crutchfield and Mrs. Cyril Dahms, W.I. members, acted as judges of the food exhibit. At the monthly meeting, Mrs. Roland Greenbank gave a talk on "The Training of a Dietitian" and a salad plate contest was conducted with Mrs. Charles Reid winning the prize. Ormstown is again canning vegetables for the school cafeteria. Plans were made for a course in Home Nursing and First Aid. \$21 was realized at the Ormstown Fair.

Compton: Bury entertained the Scotstown branch. A spelling bee was featured and a demonstration on salads. A talk on "Health" was given and an overseas parcel sent. Canterbury entertained the county president, Mrs. Waldron, who was guest speaker. A bouquet of gladioli was presented to her. The sum of \$10 was voted to the Cancer Society and cotton collected for same. Contests, with prizes, arranged by the convenor of Agriculture were carried out. At East Clifton Dr. Lowry gave a talk on "Polio". Films were shown by Mr. T. Pickup. A table lamp was presented to Mrs. J. Parkinson in appreciation of her services as secretary-treasurer for 16 years. Three branches in this county, Bury, Brookbury and Canterbury, went on a bus trip to Quebec City. Through the kindness of their M.L.A., the Hon. C. D. French, they were entertained at a dinner and a guide provided to take them around the city. They were also presented to the Premier.

Gaspe: L'Anse Aux Cousins had a visit from the county president, Mrs. A. Eden, who gave a report of the Provincial Convention. Bouquets of flowers, brought by the members, found a ready sale. Sandy Beach made plans for a food sale. Wakeham members invited the grandmothers as guests and many of them wore old fashioned clothes. Prizes were given to the grandmother with largest number of grand children and the one with the youngest grandchild. Games were played and folk dancing enjoyed. York, too, entertained the county president and heard the report of the Convention. Parcels were brought in for a Parcel Post Sale and prizes were donated to the Intermediate School for highest marks in Arithmetic in Grades I to V. Several members at



The large group at Bury, one of the older branches.

tended the annual county picnic.

Gatineau: Aylmer East held a Grandmother's meeting with prizes for the oldest and youngest grandmother, and to those who had always lived in that district. The meeting was entirely recreational and a corn and weiner roast over an outdoor fireplace was greatly enjoyed. Breckenridge—another Grandmothers' meeting here with the usual prizes reported. Mrs. Fred Lusk, the oldest member in Gatineau County in point of years of service, was the oldest grandmother. This branch was very busy with preparation and entries for the fall fairs and a dance was held to raise money for the school fair. Eardley sent exhibits to the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. Treasured needlework was on display at the meeting. A White Elephant sale was held and a contest on pot-holders brought some unique entries. Kazabazua entered articles at the Ottawa Exhibition and completed arrangements for their own school fair. Rupert attended the county picnic at Phillips Lake. Wakefield also attended this picnic. Swimming and games were enjoyed by the younger members and a bountiful lunch by all. Wright held their annual branch picnic which was attended by members and their families numbering about 60. Sales, one of them White Elephant, brought in about \$14 for the treasury.

Megantic: Inverness branch visited the broadcasting station at Thetford Mines and chartered a bus to visit Macdonald College. Film showings are to be held. A scholarship of \$25 was voted to the pupil taking the



The Gaspe W.I.'s County Picnic, held at Peninsula Point.



The kiddies enjoy their picnic sponsored by the Ste. Annes W.I.

highest marks in Grade X and \$3.75 towards prizes for the Horticultural Fair. More books have been received for the library.

Missisquoi: Fordyce W.I. was guest of the Dunham branch at the Selby Cottage at Selby Lake for their August meeting. There was a fine display of needlework done by the members. Fordyce has adopted an Austrian girl. Stanbridge East entertained at a luncheon 86 members of the Home Demonstration Group from Franklin County, N.Y. Plans were made for the Hobby Show.

Papineau: Lochaber discussed soil conservation at their meeting which was in charge of the convenor of Agriculture. A full report of the Provincial convention was given by the delegate, Mrs. J. Devenny, and the convenor of Education conducted a contest on historical happenings in the month of May. A letter from the Q.W.I. president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, was read.

Pontiac: Quyon is planning for short courses in painting, leathercraft and rug-making. The two delegates gave reports of the provincial convention; Mrs. M. Bronson on the demonstration, "Buffet Suppers", and



The display of the Stanstead County W.I. depicted the work covered under the various convenorships. This was cleverly developed and elicited much admiration from the many visitors. The enlarged Programme Manual was a feature of the display along with the Q.W.I. crest, which is shown in the picture.

Mrs. M. J. Legge spoke of the speakers and business accomplished at that event. Three readings were given and treasured needlework and two quilts were on display. Shawville was entertained by the Clarendon W.I. at the home of Mrs. Dwight McDowell. The latter branch sent a box of clothing to the Orange Protestant Home for children.

Richmond: Denison's Mills had a discussion on various methods of canning vegetables. Plans were made to hold a quilting bee when several quilts will be tacked. Melbourne Ridge entertained the members of the Richmond Young W.I. A demonstration on shell and leather work was given by Miss B. Begin and Mrs. J. Watson of Windsor Mills, who had attended the Leadership Training Course at the College. Plans for the school fair were made and many thank you notes read. Richmond Hill held a picnic for the children and a candy sale netted a satisfactory sum. Richmond Young W.I. donated \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$5 to the Cancer Society. Shipton held a flower show with Mrs. M. Baker winning first prize. Many prizes have been donated for the school fair by local citizens, stores and restaurants. A dance was held to raise funds. Windsor Mills received an acknowledgment of letter sent to local M.L.A. petitioning for help for Quebec Cerebral Palsy Association. A food parcel was sent to England and a contest held on best homemade corsage.

Rouville: At Abbotsford, Miss M. Marshall gave a short talk and demonstration on artificial respiration and conducted a quiz on first aid.

Shefford: Granby Hill held an apron parade with the first prize going to Mrs. Munroe. Two contests formed part of the programme and a letter of thanks was received from the recipient of their overseas parcel. South Roxton heard a paper, "Indoor Gardens", by the convenor of Agriculture. A letter from the Q.W.I. president, Mrs. LeBaron, was read and the C.A.C. newsletter discussed. Mrs. N. B. Smith won the "surprise" package. Warden heard word pictures of early days, and some old family pictures were shown. Money was voted towards prizes for the Juniors at their exhibit.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



The small fry of the community enjoy a picnic sponsored by the Tomifobia W.I.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Prof. Scarth Passes



Dr. George Scarth, who passed away on September 6th after a lengthy illness, made a contribution during his lifetime to the academic and social life of Macdonald College which only those who knew him best can fully appreciate.

He was Chairman of the Department of Botany at McGill, but he was always keenly interested in the work of Macdonald College, especially that of the Department of Plant Pathology, and from 1930 until his retirement from active teaching responsibilities, our undergraduate course in plant physiology was given by him. Many of Dr. Scarth's graduate students carried on their investigations in our laboratories under his supervision, and it was here that his classic studies into the mechanism of winter hardiness in plants were made.

He could have served as a model of the typical professor and research worker so beloved by the writers of fiction. His cheerful absentmindedness has become something of a legend on the McGill campus, and whenever his friends and colleagues gather, someone will be sure to recount one of the many anecdotes about him that are in circulation—many exaggerated to a greater or lesser degree, but all with some basis in fact. But this apparent absentmindedness was really preoccupation with some abstruse scientific problem, and although he could pass his best friend on the street with no evident sign of rec-

ognition, no one would ever accuse him of any lack of courtesy; for he was one of the kindest of men, with a very real gentleness of spirit, and a sense of humour that endeared him to all.

After his retirement he continued to supervise the studies of three graduate students working on respiration and photosynthesis in plants, which, in general terms, means the way plants transform the energy of sunlight into food. And although he is no longer available for constant consultation, the programme that he laid out for these students before he left will keep them busy for at least another two years.

The College has lost a staunch friend, for Dr. Scarth enjoyed his contacts with Macdonald, and valued his connection with it very highly. And those of us who were privileged to be associated with him know that our lives have been enriched through that association. To the members of his family, all of whom have lived in Ste. Annes for many years, we extend our most sincere sympathy.

Pomologist Appointed

We extend a welcome this month to Charles Daniel Taper, newly-appointed to the post of Assistant Professor of Horticulture.

Mr. Taper, who was born in Prince Edward Island, went to the other side of the country for his agricultural training, and took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in horticulture at the University of British Columbia. He has completed the work for his Ph.D. degree, which is to be conferred shortly.



In addition to his training in horticulture, which has qualified him to take over the responsibility for our orchards and small fruits plantations, Mr. Taper is well qualified for a post on the teaching staff, for he has had plenty of experience in this field. He has taught school for six years, three in Nova Scotia and three in British Columbia, and has lectured for another three sessions at the University of Manitoba. He is also a veteran of the Canadian Army with over five and a half years of service to his credit.

Sherbrooke: Once again this month's activities revolve around the annual Sherbrooke County W.I. booth at the fair, convened by Mrs. F. Paige, Belvidere W.I. and sponsored by Sherbrooke Machinery Co. Various handicrafts are sold with members from different branches in charge each day. A commission is received by the branch on that day's sales. Ascot held a clinic for vaccinations and inoculations. \$10 was voted the school fair and money for the European adoptee. Young children of the members were entertained at this meeting with special treats and a miscellaneous shower given the daughter of the past president Belvidere held a "Fun for Funds" party, also a rummage sale, sent share towards Agricultural Bursary and towards European child. A parcel was sent to a bereaved and needy family. Brompton Road sent a box overseas, a parcel to a veteran, and birthday cards to members. Cherry River held a busy meeting and enjoyed a contest. Milby had as guest speaker, Miss Frances Crook of Ayer's Cliff, who gave a descriptive talk on her trip to Europe last summer. Mrs. R. Draper, convenor of Education was in charge of the meeting. A shower was held for a bride-to-be and semi-monthly dances are being held to raise funds. Orford had a picnic meeting at the home of Mrs. E. Ross.

A two minute's silence was observed for a departed member, Miss May Mills. The county president, Mrs. M. G. Richards, read an invitation from the Home Demonstration Club of Orleans County, Vt., to attend their state convention at Burlington. This was for all the branches of Sherbrooke County.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff welcomed a new member. Articles for the fair were brought to the meeting and the parcel sent overseas. Beebe held its annual picnic at the "Knight Farm", the home of the publicity convenor. Three new members were enrolled. Woven articles made by the members, had been sent to the Handicraft Exhibit at the College. North Hatley helped to provide supplies for first aid and life preserving equipment at the Park. The president, Mrs. K. Bryce, is the local swimming instructor. Stanstead North has been repairing the W.I. kitchen in the old Brick School House, where their meetings are held. The branch noted \$100 towards the furnishing of dishes and other requisites for kitchen of the new school at Rock Island. Tomifobia held a community picnic at which there was a large attendance of members, children, and other guests. Way's Mills gave gifts to two local brides and assisted in a shower for a local girl.

Research Committee Adds Members

The Department of Agriculture's Research Committee has been enlarged to include representatives of agricultural colleges, so that there will be a closer link between the Department's experts and members of the staffs of the colleges. Professor J. E. Chevette has been appointed to represent the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University, Edward Brochu represents Oka and Professor Emile Lods is the representative of Macdonald College. This committee, the chairman of which is Dr. George Maheux, now comprises seven members.

One of the functions of the committee is to recommend to the Minister of Agriculture certain outstanding students who could profitably undertake advanced studies in agricultural science. As a result of their recommendation this year, seven such students have been granted scholarships which will give them the opportunity to take post-graduate work at the college of their choice. These seven are Rene Couture, who will study entomology at Laval; Ludger Dufour, who will study animal husbandry at Wisconsin; L. Phaneuf, who is going to Cornell for

advanced work in animal physiology; Eric Bradford, who is enrolled at Wisconsin for animal husbandry; Paul Montpetit who is going to the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe; Jean Marie Fortin, who will study agricultural engineering at Saskatchewan; and Jean Leon Sauvageau, who was accepted at Macdonald College in entomology.

Winners of these scholarships were

picked following a series of written and oral examinations under the supervision of the Research Committee. Fourteen candidates sat the examinations, and half were successful. It is expected that, following their graduation, these seven will find positions in Quebec Province where their specialized training will be available for the improvement of agricultural methods here.



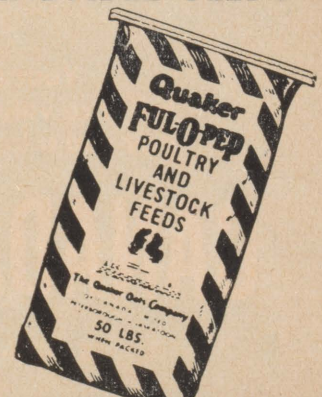
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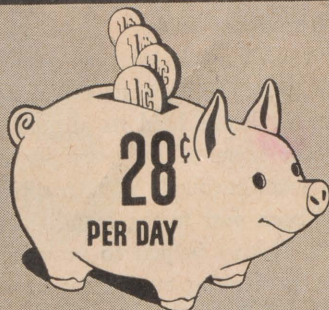
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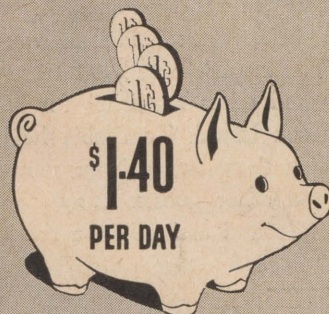
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